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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/719,567	11/21/2003	Paul R. Hart	194-27710-USCP	3547

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EXAMINER

DRODGE, JOSEPH W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1723

DATE MAILED: 02/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/719,567

Applicant(s)

HART, PAUL R.

Examiner

Joseph W. Drodge

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1103.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

Claim 7 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75 as being a substantial duplicate of claim 4 of the instant application. When two claims in an application are duplicates or else are so close in content that they both cover the same thing, despite a slight difference in wording, it is proper after allowing one claim to object to the other as being a substantial duplicate of the allowed claim. See MPEP § 706.03(k).

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Page 1 of the Specification requires amending to recite that the parent application has matured into Patent 6,695,968.

Appropriate correction is required.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

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Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellos et al patent 5,853,592 in view of Augustin et al patent 5,045,212.

Bellos et al disclose a composition, for separating water-soluble organics and water (Abstract, et. Seq.) essentially consisting of a hydrophilic, hydroxymonocarboxylic acid, such as hydroxyacetic acid or AHA (column 6, lines 25-32), [inherently having the relatively high pKa of instant claims 2, 11 and 16 (see also column 6, lines 12-24, etc. of the reference) and chemical formulation of instant claims 3,12 and 17], such organic acid optionally constituting essentially all or 99% of the active ingredient (column 6, lines 52-61). Bellos also disclose that the composition may comprise a "minor amount" of other ingredient such as a demulsifier (column 6, line 66-column 7, line 3).

For claims 8 through 18, column 6, line 66-column 7, line 3 and column 7, lines 9-12, indicate a relatively high ratio of AHA to minor ingredient of demulsifier.

For claims 15-18, the composition may comprise also water-like fluid phase or water and other solubilized organics, such as organic wetting agents, that are soluble in the added water (column 7, lines 3-12). If necessary, the composition is added to a fluid mixture being separated, including water and solubilized organics (column 8, lines 4-34), resulting in a mixture encompassing the water and organics being separated as well as the active organic acid ingredient and demulsifier.

The instant claims all differ in requiring the demulsifier to constitute an anionic polymer. However, Augustin et al teach to separate oil/water emulsions by anionic demulsifiers (column 2, lines 14-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have employed the anionic demulsifiers taught by Augustin et al as the

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demulsifier of Bellos et al, since these demulsifiers are shown to result in separated water phase, having an environmentally permissible very low degree of contamination with oily contaminants, and lower than the other well known types of demulsifiers (see column 1, lines 21-50 of Augustin for such explicit motivation).

Augustin teaches the anionic polymer being copolymers of acrylic or methacrylic acid and acrylamides and esters thereof for claims 4,7,13 and 18 at column 2, lines 14-21, and these having a high degree of polymerization as in claims 5,6 and 14 (see column 2, lines 17-19 concerning the polymers preferably having a high molecular weight exceeding 0.8 million, thus necessarily having a degree of polymerization well above the claimed 30 figure.


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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph Drodge at telephone number 571-272-1140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wanda Walker, can be reached at 571-272-1151. The fax phone number for the examining group where this application is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either private PAIR or Public PAIR, and through Private PAIR only for unpublished applications. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have any questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JWD


JOSEPH DRODGE
PRIMARY EXAMINER

February 6, 2006